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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

Conditions of the winter grain crops in Europe and North Africa continue to be generally favorable, according to cable from the International Institute.

In the Canadian province of Ontario fears have been felt of damage to the winter grains by frost as a result of the thaw and rain which uncovered the fields earlier than usual.

Spring sowings of grain in Europe have been delayed as a result of excessive moisture.

Sowing of cotton in Egypt was becoming general in the earliest districts of the Delta and Upper Egypt toward the end of February.

SUGAR NOTES.

Sugar production in the crop year 1922-23, according to estimates for all countries for which reports are available, amounts to 20,450,000 short tons, which is about 200,000 short tons more than the production of the same countries last year and about 2,000,000 short tons greater than the average for the ~~two years 1912-13 and 1913-14~~ *five years 1907-10 to 1913-14*.

Production of beet sugar in the United States and Canada was 357,000 tons less this year than in 1921-22 but this decrease was more than offset by increases in the European countries which amounted to 506,000 tons. The total production of cane sugar also is greater this year by about 45,000 tons.

Stocks of sugar on hand at the beginning of the sugar season, for all countries for which reports are available, are considered to be about normal, amounting to 1,422,000 short tons, although statistics are very incomplete and not very satisfactory.

Reports for the United States, for instance, include only the stocks at port refineries, taking no account of the stocks in warehouses or the channels of trade. Total stocks for countries reporting last year were abnormally large, amounting to 2,716,000 short tons. Cuban stocks account for this abnormal supply, amounting to 1,467,000 tons at the beginning of the 1921-22 grinding season, of which 1,127,000 tons were at the ports and 340,000 tons were in the interior, as compared with an average of 89,000 tons at the ports for the preceding ten years. Interior stocks for that period are not available. Cuban port stocks at the beginning of the 1922-23 year amounted to 92,000 short tons, or slightly more than the average.

SUGAR NOTES, Continued.

The United States both imported and exported much more sugar in 1922 than in 1921. During the first eleven months of 1922 the imports amounted to 4,702,000 short tons as compared with 2,786,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1921; an increase of 1,916,000 tons or 69 per cent. Exports from the United States in 1922 were almost double what they were in 1921, amounting to 918,000 tons compared with 467,000 tons the previous year.

Cuba supplies between 80 and 90 per cent of our total sugar imports. During the first eleven months of 1922, 271,000 tons were received from the Philippine Islands, 365,000 tons from Porto Rico and 568,000 tons from Hawaii, shipments from the Philippines and Hawaii exceeding those for the twelve months of 1921.

The world exports of sugar in 1921 amounted to approximately 7-1/3 million tons compared with about 7-1/2 million tons in 1920. Of these amounts Cuba supplied about 45% and the Dutch East Indies nearly 25%. Unofficial sources show the exports from Cuba in 1922 to be 5,781,000 tons, an increase of 66% over 1920 and 84% over 1921. Germany and France which were exporting countries before the war are now importers.

The United States is the heaviest importer of sugar and the United Kingdom ranks next. Of the 8,804,000 tons imported by all countries in 1920 these two countries took 63%, and of the 7,716,000 tons imported by all countries in 1921 the United States took 39% and the United Kingdom 19%. From January to November 1922, the United States imported 4,703,100 short tons of sugar, against 2,983,800 tons in the whole year of 1921 and 4,036,000 tons in the whole year of 1920.

Actual prices of raw sugar in Cuba and New York and of granulated sugar wholesale in New York and retail in the United States were all lower in 1913 and higher in 1920 than at any time during the last twenty years. Price fluctuation has been greatest in the case of raw sugar in Cuba. In the United States, retail prices have tended relatively higher since 1913 than wholesale prices both of raw and refined sugar.

Sugar consumption per capita in Germany for the year ending August 31, 1922, was 40 per cent greater than for the year 1911-12, according to a report of the United States Assistant Commercial Attache in Berlin.

Sugar production in Germany for the year 1922-23 is officially estimated to be 1,634,700 short tons, which is 14 per cent, greater than the production of the previous year but 34 per cent less than the production for the same territory in 1913-14.

Italian import duties on sugar will be reduced about one-third on sugar brought into the country during the coming crop year, beginning August 1, 1923.

The Belgian import duty on granulated sugar has been increased from 30 to 40 francs per hundred kilos or .8 cents to 1. cent per pound at the rate of exchange prevailing March 26. The Government is also authorized to collect a sur-tax on imported sugar not to exceed 20 francs per 100 kilos or .5 cents per pound at the current rate of exchange.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION NOTES.

The wheat crop of France for 1922, according to revised official estimates is 243,000,000 bushels, an increase of 8,000,000 bushels over the estimate of September 30. Even the revised production estimate is reported to be somewhat smaller than the estimated consumption requirement for the year.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat in the public and private terminal elevators, in the interior terminal elevators and at country elevators on March 10, 1923, was 88,892,602 bus., representing a decrease of 26,443,026 bus., below the figure for the previous year.

Total exports of wheat from the United States for the eight months ending February 28, 1923, show a decrease as compared with the same period a year ago. The United States exported 175,000,000 bushels of wheat from July 1, 1922 to February 28, 1923, as compared with 222,000,000 bushels for the same period the previous season. This was a decrease of 47,000,000 bushels or 21 per cent.

Canada increased her exports of wheat from 133,000,000 bushels during the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1922 to 213,000,000 bushels for the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1923, the increase amounting to 80,000,000 bushels or 60 per cent.

Exports of rye from the United States for the eight months' period ending February 28, 1923, were more than double those for the same period during the preceding year, amounting to 38,000,000 bushels and 15,000,000 bushels respectively.

Canada's exports of rye for the eight months ending February 28, 1923, amounted to 8,000,000 bushels, as compared with 2,600,000 bushels during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Uses of the German potato crop for 1922 include human food, about 53 per cent; animal food about 20 per cent; and seed about 18 per cent. Alcohol, starch and other products and waste take up the rest of the crop. The amount used for animal food in 1922 was less than half that used in the year 1913. In 1921 as a result of the small crop, very little was fed to animals.

Increased production of potatoes in Germany was urged at a recent meeting of the German Potato Growers' Association in Berlin. Extensions of dehydration and the manufacture of potato flour and other secondary products were suggested. A resolution was also adopted asking the Government to reduce railway freight rates on seed potatoes and fertilizers and to remove as far as possible all restrictions upon the manufacture of potato products.

British hop growers have been advised by the British Ministry of Agriculture to limit their production during the coming year because of the decrease in the consumption of beer. It is estimated that a surplus of about 11,200,000 pounds of the 1922 crop of English hops will be left in growers' hands after the Hop Controller has completed his purchases to meet brewers' requirements for the current season.

ACREAGE SOWN TO WINTER WHEAT 1921-22 AND 1922-23 ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING.

	Acreage sown.		Percentage.	
	1921-22.	1922-23	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously published	126,712,000	128,055,000	---	1
Estimates recently received	None	None	---	---

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES AND
SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN GRAINS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES
IN TRANSIT, JULY TO JANUARY, 1922 and 1923 and
FROM FEBRUARY 3 TO MARCH 24, 1923.

Data from the Department of Commerce.

Commodity	7 months, July-Jan.		1923.		
	1921-22	1922-23	Feb. 3 to March 24.	Week ending March 17.	Week ending March 24.
	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Exports:					
Barley.....	17,875	14,200	4,481	148	10
Corn.....	90,459	65,639	11,726	1,040	1,065
Oats	2,399	16,535	779	73	406
Rye	13,472	33,369	5,433	219	363
Wheat	166,872	120,474	12,891	1,848	1,643
	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.
Wheat flour....	9,828	9,118	2,309	415	330
In transit ship- ments from Canada.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Barley	1,217	1,610	636	133	75
Oats	3,893	3,618	1,307	42	46
Rye	5,282	5,374	460	---	---
Wheat	50,717	64,952	12,956	900	1,132
	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.
Wheat flour	1,067	1,527	399	20	46

DISTRIBUTION OF POTATOES IN GERMANY.

Production.

Year.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.
1913, old boundaries, including Alsace-Lorraine	8,451,545	1,988,551,308
1913, new boundaries	6,924,730	1,617,306,000
1921	6,541,135	960,868,872
1922	6,725,000	1,494,181,000

Source: 1913 from Stat. Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1914, page 42.
: (Including Alsace-Lorraine); 1921 from Vierteljahrshefte zur Stat.
des Deutschen Reichs. 1922, part I; 1922 from "Erste Beilage zum
Deutschen Reichsanzeiger und Preussischen Staatsanzeiger",
December 22, 1922.

Uses.

Used for -	1913. ^a	1921.	1922.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Animal food	646,682,000	73,487,000	293,947,000
Human food	440,920,000	651,380,000	789,982,000
Seed	213,971,000	163,717,000	275,575,000
Alcohol	95,533,000	3,674,000	18,372,000
Starch and other products...	58,115,000	5,511,000	18,371,000
Spoiled	168,345,000	33,330,000	95,741,000

Source: Consular Report, Breslau, Germany, February 14, 1923.

a. Evidently refers to present territory.

INCREASE IN ESTIMATE OF WHEAT CROP IN FRANCE 1922.

The Ministry of Agriculture has communicated the final estimates of the wheat crop of France for 1922. The results of this estimate give a production somewhat above 243,000,000 bushels instead of the 235,000,000 bushels reported as of September 30, 1922. Although this is an improvement over the preliminary estimate it is still considerably below the consumption requirement and it remains necessary to continue the economies recommended in order to reduce to a minimum the imports required.

Source: Bulletin des Halles, February 24, 1923, page 2.

SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING.

In terms of Raw Sugar, 1912-13 to 1913-14, 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Beet Sugar (raw).

Country	Average 1912-13 1913-14 to 1913-14	1921-22	1922-23
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
<u>North America</u>			
Canada* a	12,060	27,822	17,700
United States *a	641,705	1,074,199	727,000
Total North American Countries marked *	653,765	1,102,021	744,700
<u>Europe</u>			
United Kingdom*	b	c 11,000	c 11,000
Sweden *	153,581	d 258,792	e 80,400
Denmark *	127,602	e 157,629	e 102,000
Netherlands *	246,341	f 421,120	f 319,000
Belgium *	276,075	f 324,650	f 330,000
France * a	799,396	f 315,496	f 495,878
Spain *	115,727	f 151,000	f 190,000
Italy *	208,675	f 243,636	f 291,200
Switzerland *	4,390	d 6,559	f 9,000
Germany *	2,296,131	1,429,264	1,634,700
Austria *	43,194	g 18,000	f 22,000
Czechoslovakia *	1,017,237	g 720,000	g 799,000
Hungary *	467,742	g 67,000	e 78,000
Jugoslavia *	20,948	c 45,000	c 45,000
Bulgaria *	7,688	f 14,237	f 28,000
Roumania *	59,934	f 28,852	f 28,000
Poland *	279,374	198,326	h 292,000
Finland	-----	i 2,021	i 1,621
Russia *	1,726,231	j 55,318	j 217,000
Total European countries marked *	7,850,266	4,465,879	4,972,178
Total Beet Sugar all Countries marked *	8,504,031	5,567,900	5,716,878
Total Beet Sugar all countries reporting	8,504,031	5,569,921	5,718,499

SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING. (CONT'D)

Cane Sugar			
Country	Average 1912-13 to 1913-14	1921-22	1922-23
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
North and Central America			
United States			
Louisiana*	301,173	324,431	242,000
Texas*	9,664	3,300	k
Hawaii*	567,495	521,579	592,000
Porto Rico*	363,474	402,335	392,782
Virgin Islands*	9,212	6,000	7,000
British Honduras	575	---	---
Honduras Rep.	---	7,000	7,000
Costa Rica*	2,922	4,500	4,500
Guatemala*	8,284	21,380	22,000
Nicaragua*	5,000	14,100	17,000
Salvador*	13,616	17,000	17,000
Panama	---	4,500	6,000
Mexico*	163,030	134,200	134,000
British West Indies			
Antigua*	12,919	11,030	13,000
Barbadoes*	27,768	41,151	39,000
Jamaica*	23,856	47,227	43,000
St. Christopher*	13,252	9,000	17,000
Trinidad	---	67,142	62,000
Other British West Indies	---	10,347	11,000
Cuba*	2,295,355	4,475,732	4,595,200
Dominican Republic*	106,539	252,000	220,000
Haiti	---	13,757	13,000
French West Indies			
Guadeloupe*	40,917	36,000	34,000
Martinique*	42,567	20,528	22,000
Total North and Central American Countries Marked*	4,007,061	6,347,493	6,411,482
Europe and Asia			
Spain*	17,059	6,000	7,000
British India*	2,614,326	2,903,040	2,900,000
Formosa*	192,299	380,000	360,000
Japan*	75,718	76,000	81,000
Java*	1,513,736	1,857,588	1,986,015
Philippine Islands*	170,447	600,000	558,000
Total European and Asiatic Countries Marked *	4,583,585	5,822,628	5,922,015

SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING

Cane Sugar, Continued.

Country	Average 1912-13 to 1913-14	1921-22	1922-23
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
South America			
Argentina*	193,853 : c	221,000 : c	235,000
Brazil*	38,284 : d	675,599 : c	532,000
Guiana			
British*	106,194 :	124,303 : a	112,000
Dutch*	12,571 : f	11,000 : f	12,000
Paraguay	1,363 :		
Venezuela		18,000 : f	18,000
Ecuador		8,000 : f	9,000
Peru*	210,608 : d	358,252 : f	380,000
Total South American Countries Marked*	561,510 :	1,390,154 :	1,271,000
Africa			
Egypt*	67,128 : d	122,039 : f	101,000
Mauritius*	233,671 : f	204,102 : f	252,000
Natal*	88,165 : r	166,000 : f	158,211
Reunion*	41,658 : f	62,232 : f	45,000
Mozambique* (Portuguese Africa)	27,800 : f	38,580 : f	50,400
Total African Countries Marked*	458,422 :	592,953 :	606,611
Oceania			
Australia*	216,331 :	335,000 : f	340,000
Fiji*	84,629 : f	73,000 : f	58,000
Total Oceania Marked*	300,960 :	408,000 :	398,000
Total all cane sugar countries marked*	9,911,538 :	14,561,228 :	14,609,108
Total all cane sugar countries reporting	9,913,476 :	14,689,974 :	14,735,108
Total beet and cane sugar countries marked*	18,415,569 :	20,129,128 :	20,325,986
Total beet & cane sugar all countries reporting	18,417,507 :	20,259,895 :	20,453,607

SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING CONT'D.

Sources: Official Sources unless otherwise specified.

* Indicates countries reporting for all periods either as listed or as a part of some other country.

- a. Refined sugar in terms of raw on the basis of 95% of the raw sugar.
- b. Too small to report.
- c. Lamborn and Company, World Sugar Supplies 1922-23, Jan. 23, 1923.
- d. International Institute Annuaire 1921 p. 87
- e. Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal Feb. 21, 1923 quoting revised figures by Licht.
- f. Willett and Gray's latest estimates. Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal March 1, 1923.
- g. Bulletin des Halles, Bourses et Marches Jan. 13, 1923 quoting Licht.
- h. Consular Report, Warsaw, Poland Feb. 19, 1923 quoting Association of Sugar Producers for Congress Poland.
- i. Commerce Report, Feb. 19, 1923.
- j. Economic Life Dec. 22, 1922.
- k. Included with Louisiana. . .
- m. Consular Report May 16, 1922.
- n. Mexico Commercial and Financial Sept. 1922.
- o. H. A. Himely, Estimates of sugar crop of Cuba, Dec. 21, 1922.
(Based on prevalence of normal conditions during crop season).
- p. Archief voor de Suikerindustrie in Nederlandsch - Indie, Oct. 1922.
- q. Consular Report, Georgetown, British Guiana, Jan. 9, 1923. Estimate based on available data of Department of Agriculture, official statements on Exports and average of local consumption.
- r. Consular Report, Natal, May 13, 1922 quoting the Durban Chamber of Commerce.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS.

For all Countries for which Data is Available for the
Years 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Country.	Stocks at Beginning of Season.			Production	
	Date	1921	1922	1921-22	1922-23
Cuba	11/29	1,467,000	92,000	4,475,732	4,595,200
British India	12/31	<u>a</u> 71,000	<u>a</u> 63,000	2,903,040	2,884,000
Java	4/1	67,000	39,000	1,857,588	1,986,000
Germany	9/1	69,406	106,089	1,429,264	1,634,700
United States	9/2	179,652	260,281	<u>b</u> 1,398,630	<u>a</u> 969,000
Czechoslovakia ...	10/1	32,066	6,510	720,000	798,000
Hawaii	11/1	<u>c</u> 69,000	<u>c</u> 21,000	521,579	592,000
Philippine Islands	11/1	176,000	102,000	600,000	588,000
France	9/1	28,198	50,662	315,496	495,879
Porto Rico	1/1	34,000		408,335	392,782
Belgium	9/1	13,000	26,000	324,650	330,000
Netherlands	9/1	22,000	90,000	421,120	319,000
Mauritius	8/1	15,000	11,000	204,102	252,000
Dominion Rep.	1/1	Negligible	Negligible	265,757	233,000
Russia	9/1	"	"	55,318	217,000
Natal	5/1	9,000	7,000	166,000	158,211
Spain	9/1	87,000	33,000	<u>b</u> 157,000	<u>b</u> 197,000
Sweden	9/1	22,000	105,280	258,792	80,400
Poland	9/1	Negligible	Negligible	198,326	292,000
Canada	10/7	<u>d</u> 30,449	<u>d</u> 59,146	27,822	17,700
United Kingdom ...	9/1	342,000	339,000	11,000	11,000
Norway	9/1	22,000	11,000		
Total above countries		2,755,771	1,421,968	16,719,551	17,042,872
Total all countries reporting:				20,259,895	20,453,607

a Including only foreign sugar in warehouses at ports.

b Cane and Beet.

c Stocks on Sept. 1 minus exports for Sept. and Oct.

d Raw and refined in terms of raw.

SOURCES:

Cuba - Willet and Gray; Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, Nov. 29, 1922, p. 571.

Germany - Deutsche Zuckerindustrie, Feb. 9, 1923, p. 78.

U.S. - Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, Sept. 7, 1922, p. 434.

France - Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, Feb. 15, 1923.

Czechoslovakia - Wochentliche Marktbericht; beilage Deutsches Zuckerindustrie Feb. 9, 1923.

Canada - Summary of Sugar Report 1922, Ottawa, 1923, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

All other Countries - Lamborn and Co., World Sugar Supplies, January, 1923.

UNITED STATES SUGAR SUPPLY.

Sugar Production, Shipments from Non-Contiguous Possessions,
Foreign Trade, Supplies Available For Consumption, 1900 - 1922.

Year of Harvest Beginning July 1	Production in Continental United States.			Brought from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Phil- ippine Islands, (Vir- gin Islands 1917 and subsequent years <u>a</u>)
	Cane	Beet <i>Refined</i>	Total	
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Five Year Average				
1900 - 1904	348,435	194,362	542,797	500,764
1905 - 1909	360,625	439,703	800,328	791,650
1910 - 1914	285,129	651,537	936,666	1,038,605
1915 - 1919	220,377	789,497	1,009,874	1,066,272
1920	176,114	1,089,021	1,265,135	1,076,342
1921	327,701	1,020,489	1,348,190	1,340,867
1922 (Preliminary)	242,000	690,548	932,548	

Year of Harvest Beginning July 1	Net imp. into:	Exports from:	Available for con-	Stocks at
	continental	continental	sumption in contin-	U.S. Ports
	U. S. <u>a</u>	U. S. <u>a</u>	ental U. S.	on July 1.
Five year Average	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
1900 - 1904	1,839,377	7,301	2,875,637	
1905 - 1909	1,956,304	31,413	3,476,869	
1910 - 1914	2,187,469	85,167	4,077,573	
1915 - 1919	2,834,957	596,231	4,313,872	
1920	3,228,279	296,827	5,272,929	124,189
1921	3,940,798	1,010,017	5,619,838	272,410
1922				300,408

a Year beginning July 1.

Source: Production, Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, reports of the
Department of Commerce, Stocks, Willet and Gray.

Stocks I.G. Ch. F.A.S.

Others, P.E.

SUGAR: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, CALENDAR YEARS 1920-1922.

The following kinds and grades have been included under the head of sugar: Brown, white candied, caramel, chancaca (Peru), crystal cube, maple, muscovado, panela. The following have been excluded: "Candy" (meaning confectionery), confectionery, glucose, grape sugar, jaggery, molasses and syrups.

Country.	1920		1921		1922	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES:						
Austria	65,100:	(1)	88,800:	500:	---	---
Barbados	---	38,900:	---	29,500:	---	---
Belgium	63,700:	79,400:	16,400:	195,900:	---	---
Brazil	(1)	120,300:	(1)	189,700:	---	---
Br. Guiana ...	---	93,800:	300:	120,800:	---	---
Cuba	900:	3,492,600:	---	(2)3,145,000:	---	(2)5,781,400
Dominican Rep.:	400:	175,600:	---	---	---	---
Du. E. Indies :	2,400:	1,669,500:	2,200:	1,846,700:	---	(3)1,312,600
Fiji	---	81,800:	---	(2)54,900:	---	---
France.....	685,700:	93,300:	376,800:	1,114,900:	644,800:	169,600
Germany	101,600:	7,100:	(4)14,600:	(4)12,300:	207,000:	13,900
Mauritius	(1)	201,100:	(1)	252,700:	---	(2)220,600
Netherlands ..	46,400:	83,900:	51,800:	178,500:	152,600:	219,500
Peru	(1)	275,500:	---	---	---	---
Philippine Is. :	2,700:	198,800:	2,800:	319,500:	---	(2-5)379,700
Trinidad & Tobago.....	---	56,000:	---	52,100:	---	---
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES:						
Australia	130,200:	(1)	(2)94,100:	(2)3,400:	---	---
Br. India	352,100:	44,200:	655,200:	27,100:	---	---
Br. So. Africa..	2,200:	16,400:	13,300:	67,400:	---	---
Canada	390,400:	38,500:	384,900:	44,400:	600,100:	160,000
Chile	81,500:	(1)	73,300:	200:	---	---
China	257,200:	23,300:	514,700:	21,100:	---	---
Denmark	500:	10,300:	5,200:	10,100:	---	---
Egypt	41,200:	31,400:	9,100:	17,700:	---	---
Finland	27,600:	---	59,800:	---	66,100:	---
Italy	12,500:	(1)	106,500:	(1)	---	---
Japan	198,300:	67,900:	339,300:	54,500:	---	---
New Zealand ..	69,100:	500:	72,300:	(5)400:	(5)68,800:	(5)300
Norway	100,100:	---	35,300:	---	78,500:	---
Persia	40,100:	100:	---	---	---	---
Singapore	45,800:	34,800:	---	---	---	---
Switzerland ..	139,500:	(1)	85,100:	(1)	---	---
United Kingdom:	1,517,600:	2,600:	1,432,400:	8,000:	2,145,000:	32,700
United States :	4,036,900:	462,100:	2,983,800:	466,900:	(5)4,703,100:	918,500
Other countries:	391,900:	203,400:	297,800:	121,000:	---	---
Total	8,803,600:	7,612,000:	7,715,700:	7,357,200:		

(1) Less than 50. (2) Unofficial. (3) Java only -10 months - unofficial.. (4) May-December. (5) Eleven months.

(Sources: Original official sources except where otherwise noted.)

SUGAR EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, AVERAGE
1910-1914 AND 1920-1922.

Countries	Year ending	Calendar Year			
	June 30th				
	Average 1910-14	1920	1921	1922	
	Short Tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons.	
France.....	(1)	173,842	59,240	163,892	
United Kingdom....	18,488	132,134	181,966	300,460	
Greece	---	10,083	47,451	36,237	
Italy.....	3	970	25,203	24,992	
Norway	1	34,666	12,357	36,807	
Spain.....	97	23,749	17,311	28,403	
Other countries....	16,904	86,652	123,367	322,570	
Total.....	35,493	462,096	466,895	918,361	

(1) Less than a ton. (Source: Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.)

SUGAR: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, AVERAGE
1910-1914 AND 1920-1922.

Countries	Year ending	Calendar Years			
	June 30th.				
	Average 1910-14:	1920	1921	(11 months) 1922	
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
Cuba.....	1,928,229	2,881,076	2,590,073	4,376,491	
Dominican Republic..	5,152	92,036	129,134	78	
Philippine Islands :	116,170	145,858	164,877	271,447	
Brazil.....	3,451	78,564	3,561	46	
Peru.....	6,446	103,891	10,247	1,055	
Japan.....	2	68,373	---	---	
Dutch East Indies..	89,609	273,097	17,031	---	
Other countries....	45,132	389,816	68,827	52,856	
Total.....	2,194,191	4,032,711	2,983,750	4,701,973	

(Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

SUGAR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY
MONTHS, 1921 AND 1922.

Month.	1921.		1922.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
January	127,253	28,653	352,656	71,411
February	297,806	19,603	502,041	67,635
March	418,981	12,799	640,360	121,480
April	431,289	14,585	529,825	137,215
May	327,450	67,420	500,168	164,026
June	188,920	68,365	515,064	183,782
July	138,635	75,147	504,863	99,551
August	285,426	66,528	476,954	44,903
September	157,999	39,891	195,075	14,412
October	181,039	19,332	(1) 216,228	6,600
November	231,475	18,937	268,739	4,354
December	197,477	35,635		2,987
Total	2,983,750	466,895	(2) 4,701,973	918,361

(1) Sept. 22 to Oct. 31. (2) Eleven months, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR TO THE UNITED STATES FROM PORTO RICO AND
HAWAII, AVERAGE 1910-1914 AND 1920 - 1922.

	Year ending	Calendar Year.		
	June 30th.	(11 months)		
	Average 1910-14	1920	1921	1922
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Porto Rico	335,584	413,054	469,296	365,332
Hawaii	552,739	549,814	541,128	567,734

(Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES, NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES AND CUBA,
IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS.

Year Ending:	Domestic :	Domestic :	:	:	:	:	:
June 30	Beet Sugar:	Cane Sugar:	Hawaii:	Porto Rico:	Philippine Isl.:	Cuba ^a	
	<i>in terms of refined sugar</i>						
1900	32	167	290	39	70	318	
01	86	306	360	90	62	686	
02	185	304	356	103	75	907	
03	213	373	438	101	123	1124	
04	241	278	367	138	83	1179	
05	242	415	426	151	125	1325	
06	313	391	429	214	139	1377	
07	434	272	440	207	133	1615	
08	464	394	521	230	167	1080	
09	426	414	535	277	124	1704	
1910	512	373	517	347	140	2021	
11	510	355	567	350	165	1658	
12	600	361	595	371	205	2121	
13	693	165	547	398	345	2721	
14	733	300	612	352	403	2908	
15	722	247	646	346	421	2393	
16	874	139	593	484	412	3507	
17	821	311	643	503	425	3332	
18	765	246	577	454	475	3353	
19	761	284	600	406	453	4443	
1920	726	122	556	486	407	4176	
21	1,089	175	522	490	603	4408	
22	1,020	331	549	431	^a 588 600	4476	
23	691	242	592	^a 593	^a 583	4595	

^a Commercial Sources.

REDUCED ITALIAN IMPORT DUTY ON SUGAR.

The new Italian import duties on sugar during the coming crop year beginning August 1, 1923 will amount to 21.00 gold lire per quintal or 1.9 cents per pound on first-class sugar and to 14.40 gold lire per quintal, or 1.3 cents per pound on second-class sugar, according to a Royal Decree dated January 23 and published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of February 16. The present duties are 30.6 gold lire per quintal, or 2.7 cents^{per} pound for first-class sugar and 24 gold lire per quintal or 2.1 cents per pound for second-class sugar.

Source: Report of American Commercial Attache, Rome, Italy, February 20, 1923.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND PORT STOCKS, THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Year Ending June 30.	: Total Production :		: Stocks at Beginning of Cane Sugar Season. ^a	
	: Continental United States, Non-Conti- :		: Stocks at United States :	
	: guous Territories and Cuba. :		: Refining Ports. ^b	
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
1900	966,000	2,000	77,000	
01	1,590,000	25,000	150,000	
02	2,050,000	58,000	172,000	
03	2,377,000	138,000	111,000	
04	2,286,000	4,000	132,000	
05	2,684,000	69,000	207,000	
06	2,863,000	2,000	146,000	
07	3,151,000	21,000	173,000	
08	2,862,000	1,000	172,000	
09	3,430,000	-----	103,000	
1910	3,910,000	-----	82,000	
11	3,605,000	-----	150,000	
12	4,253,000	3,000	76,000	
13	4,867,000	17,000	e 127,000	
14	5,313,000	38,000	e 268,000	
15	5,275,000	38,000	e 165,000	
16	5,369,000	40,000	e 124,000	
17	6,085,000	27,000	e 13,000	
18	6,375,000	252,000	e 76,000	
19	6,947,000	198,000	e 56,000	
1920	6,533,000	275,000	f 39,000	
21	7,293,000	c 1,127,000	f 76,000	
22	7,116,000	d 92,000	f 56,000	
23	7,101,000	-----	-----	

^a Uneven dates.

^b Four ports, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

^c In addition there were 340,000 short tons stock in the interior.

^d No stocks in the interior.

^e Includes stocks at New Orleans.
Total in U.S. Refining Ports (N.Y., Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Savannah, Galveston and San Francisco)- 1920 - 81,955; 1921 - 86,216; 1922 - 71,571.

Stocks

Source: Willett and Gray. Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA,
1902 to 1922.

Calendar Year	Wholesale Price			Retail Price,
	Raw Sugar	Granulated Sugar		average in
	Habana	New York	New York	the United States
	Cents per Lb.	Cents Per Lb.	Cents per Lb.	Cents Per Lb.
1902	1.80	3.50	4.50	5.60
03	1.93	3.70	4.60	5.60
04	2.57	4.00	4.80	5.90
05	2.75	4.30	5.30	6.00
06	2.09	3.70	4.50	5.70
07	2.19	3.80	4.70	5.80
08	2.52	4.10	4.90	5.90
09	2.48	4.00	4.30	5.90
1910	2.68	4.20	5.00	6.00
11	2.97	4.50	5.30	6.10
12	2.57	4.20	5.00	6.30
13	1.92	3.50	4.30	5.50
14	2.60	3.30	4.70	5.90
15	3.26	4.70	5.60	6.60
16	4.30	5.80	6.90	8.00
17	4.55	6.30	7.70	9.30
18	4.17	6.40	7.80	9.70
19	4.93	7.50	8.90	11.30
1920	11.76	13.00	12.70 (1)	19.40
21	3.05	4.70	6.20	8.00
22	2.65	4.70	5.90	7.30

(1) Months of April to July not included in computing the average price for the year 1920.

Sources: Prices in Cuba from Industria Azucarera, Zafra de 1920 A 1921, Secretaria de Agricultura, Comercio Y Trabajo, Habana.
Prices in United States from Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

UNITED STATES IMPORT DUTY ON CUBAN SUGAR.

Import Duties on Sugar from Cuba under the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty effective December 17, 1903, which among other provisions reduced the United States duty 20 per cent on sugar imported from Cuba, have been established by the various tariff acts as follows:

Date		Actual rate established in cents per lb. of 96° sugar.
December 17, 1903	---	1.543
October 3, 1913	---	1.0043
May 27, 1921	---	1.00
September 22, 1922	---	1.7043

GERMAN SUGAR PRODUCTION 1922-23.

The "Association of German Sugar Manufacturers - Division of Raw Sugar Manufacture" (Verein der Deutschen Zuckerindustrie - Abteilung der Rohzucker-fabriken) - made an inquiry December 9-23, 1922 of the Sugar factories in order to ascertain the amount of sugar produced in the season 1922-23. Only 14 out of the 263 factories failed to make a report and estimates for these have been included in the following:

Working Season.	Area under Sugar Beets.	Sugar Beets Worked.	Sugar Produced (raw).
	Acres.	Short Tons.	Short Tons.
Old boundaries -			
1913-14	1,316,655	18,672,940	2,993,704
New boundaries -			
1913-14	1,077,151	15,162,506	2,469,922
1921-22	835,912	8,313,366	1,429,264
1922-23	901,208	10,349,203	1,634,700

Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik No. 1, January 1923, p. 3.

INCREASED SUGAR CONSUMPTION IN GERMANY.

The sugar consumption per capita in Germany during the sugar year ending August 31, 1922 is estimated at 50.9 pounds as compared with a consumption of 37.26 pounds for the year ending 1912- an increase of about 40 per cent. This increase is ascribed to the fact that the import and consumption of animal fats has fallen off enormously and that sugar is relatively, all things considered, the cheapest energy producing food. The large depreciation in the mark, beginning in October 1922, has cut down the abnormally large sugar imports and it may be considered that August 1922, represented the peak of the importing. On the other hand the industrial use of sugar is reported to show no signs of abating and the Government control of sugar is not even attempting to cut this down. The "Zuckerstelle" has recently sanctioned the use of domestic sugar for all industries except the distilleries. Although the sugar crop of the present year is about 200,000 short tons larger than that of last year the increased domestic use of sugar makes it unlikely that much of the surplus will be exported.

Source: Report by Assistant Commercial Attache on "German Foodstuffs Consumption compared with Pre-War," Berlin, Feb. 9, 1923, p. 5-6.

GERMAN SUGAR CONTROL.

Owing to the sugar shortage and the failure of the various interests to come to an agreement, the Government has again been obliged to put into force the "Economic Control" (Zwangswirtschaft) of the industry for the season 1922 to 1923. For the carrying out of the "Economic Control" an organization known as the Sugar Control Board (Zuckerwirtschaftsstelle) has been created. All of the raw sugar factories and refineries in the country are subject to the regulations of the Board, which have been drawn up in the form of an agreement. The agreement provides that the Board may require the raw sugar producers to place their entire output at the disposal of the sugar refineries. The Board may regulate the distribution of the refined sugar or may delegate this privilege to the Association of German Sugar Factories (Ver. Deutscher Zucker Fabrikanten). For the purposes of distribution the Board will place at the disposal of the various authorities of the German States sufficient quantities to supply the population of their respective districts with one kilogram of sugar per month per capita. The state authorities may create subsidiary depots within their districts to facilitate the distribution, but must report to the Board the number of such depots and the amounts of sugar given out by each. The state authorities and their subsidiaries are empowered by the Board to set the price of the sugar distributed by them and this price is to be considered as a maximum price in the sense of the maximum price law.

The supply of refined sugar to the sugar using industries is also regulated by the Board. Up to January 1st the chocolate, candy and distilled liquor industries were not permitted to use inland sugar, but it was available to all other sugar-consuming industries. Since Jan. 1st inland sugar may again be used in the chocolate and candy manufacture and liquors are at present the only products for which it may not be used.

The Sugar Control Board may have as many as 30 members made up of representatives of the raw sugar factories and the refineries in proportion to the total number of each. In case the Board is unable to come to a decision on any question under consideration, the Minister of Food and Agriculture decides.

All fundamental questions pertaining to the distribution of refined sugar, the changing or fixing of prices and the issuance of instructions are to be heard by an Advisory Council (Beirat) consisting of 23 members. The activities of the Advisory Council are directed by a representative of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, while the Chairman and Secretary of the Sugar Control Board have a participating voice in the deliberations of the Advisory Council.

The Advisory Council is called by the Federal Sugar Commissary representing the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. He must convene it when such questions arise as those mentioned above or when the Sugar Control Board or one third of the Advisory Council demand it. The membership of the Council is made up as follows:

6 Reps. of the German States	2 Reps. of the Sugar Workers' Union
4 " of Agriculture.	4 " of Sugar using industries, 2 employers, and 2 employees.
4 " of the trade; 2 wholesale. 2 retail.	2 Reps. of the sugar using trade, 1 employer and 1 employee.
6 " of the organized consumers; 2 consumers associations; 2 cooperative associations and 2 workers' Unions.	

Source: Report of U. S. Assistant Trade Commissioner in Berlin on "The German Beet Sugar Industry" Jan. 8, 1923.

THE BRITISH HOP INDUSTRY.

British hop growers have been advised by the British Ministry of Agriculture to limit their production during the coming year, because the consumption of beer in the United Kingdom has decreased to approximately half of the pre-war level. There are now about 27,000 acres under hops and if an average crop is produced in 1923 a considerable surplus above the amount brewers will require will be left over. It is estimated that a surplus of about 11,200,000 pounds of the 1922 crop of English hops will be left in growers hands after the Hop Controller has completed his purchases to meet brewers' requirements for the current season.

It is a penal offense at the present time for any person to buy or sell or agree to offer to buy or sell hops without a permit issued under the authority of the Hop Controller, who is authorized to act on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture in the matter. The Hop Controller will send a formal notice to each brewer in the near future stating the amount of hops that he will be prepared to purchase from him. The Hop Controller will not buy or issue permits for the sale for consumption in Great Britain and Ireland of hops produced in excess of the quantity specified to each grower. Under these conditions it is obvious that the Hop Controller will not issue permits for the importation of hops from foreign countries.

Source: Consular Report, London, England, Feb. 2, 1923.

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